

## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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Volume XX, No. 179.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—HAMILTON—WANDERER.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—LOVE AND LOYALTY—NEXT DOOR NEIGHBORS.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers-street—LOVE AND REASON—STILL WATER RUNS DEEP.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway—GAMES OF LOVE—MYSTERY OF THE THEATRE.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, 444 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN PERFORMANCE.

BUCKLEY'S BURLINGAME OPERA HOUSE, 530 Broadway—BURLINGAME OPERA AND NEGRO MINSTRELS.

APOLLO ROOMS, 410 Broadway—THE HERBERT, BY MR. AMBROSIO GIBBS.

THE ALLEGORISTS, AND THE DIORAMA OF THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL—At 603 Broadway.

New York, Monday, October 8, 1855.

Mails for Europe.

NEW YORK MAILS—EDITOR FOR EUROPE.

The European mail, which leaves New York, will leave Boston on Wednesday, at noon, for Liverpool.

The European mails will close in this city at a quarter to two o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

The Herald (printed in English and French) will be published at ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies, 5 cents.

Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the New York Herald will be received at the following places in Europe:

LONDON: John Hunter, No. 12 Exchange street, East.

LONDON: Sandford &amp; Co., No. 11 Cornhill.

LONDON: The London &amp; Lancashire Co., 5, Place de la Bourse.

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At the island has been purchased by the English government for a hospital site. News has been received at Nassau that the British schooner Lady Penman, laden with mahogany, had been captured near Yucatan by boats from the Mosquito shore, and the captain and crew taken prisoners. The schooner Galvanic was chased by a steamer near the same place, and only barely escaped here.

From Bermuda we have advices to September 26. The weather was very fine, and invalids were much benefited by its mildness. The farmers anticipated a most luxuriant crop. The legislature had voted \$1,000 in order to encourage immigration to the islands, and it was thought that many of the distressed inhabitants of Madeira would be invited to labor there. The Assembly had passed a law lowering the tolls on foreign steamers carrying mails, to the following standard:—For every packet exceeding six hundred tons the sum of three pounds, and for every packet not exceeding six hundred tons the sum of one pound four shillings and six pence, to be paid on the arrival at the islands.

A report of the dedication of the new Presbyterian church in Thirteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, and an abstract of the sermon of the Rev. Mr. Burchard, pastor, on the occasion, will be found in another part of our paper.

Dr. Baird delivered a lecture before the American and Foreign Christian Union, last evening, on the regeneration of Protestantism and the restoration of pure Christianity, a report of which will be found in our paper this morning.

A full report of the proceedings of the convention of the new temperance party, held on Saturday evening last to nominate candidates for city and county offices, and a list of their nominees, will be found among our city politics.

The Legislature of Tennessee assembled on the 1st instant. Colonel Chatham, American, was elected Speaker of the Senate. The House on the first day failed to elect a presiding officer.

There was much excitement in breadstuffs on Saturday, with large transactions, chiefly for export to the continent. Flour advanced 12c. per barrel for good common and medium grades. The sales embraced about 15,000 a 18,000 bbls. Wheat advanced some 5c. a 10c. per bushel for prime white, in shipping order. The sales included prime white Canadian at \$2.20, and fair to good Southern do. at \$2.06 a \$2.12. Southern, Western and Upper Lake red were also firm. The aggregate sales for the day, including parcels to arrive, approximated to about 150,000 bushels. Indian corn sold pretty freely at 85c. a 90c., with a slight advance. Pork was dull. Sugars were inactive—dealers were waiting for the auction sale of refined sugars to come off on Tuesday, the 9th inst. A cargo of 11,700 bags Rio coffee sold at private terms. Freight was firm, both to England and to the continent. Owing to more room to Liverpool grain was engaged at slightly easier rates. The value of the transactions made in breadstuffs Saturday probably surpassed anything heretofore witnessed in this market since the famine year of 1847-48.

The Anglo-French Protectorate of St. Domingo—Important and Rather Startling Official Correspondence.

The official correspondence on the affairs of the republic of Dominica, which will be found embodied in a letter from Washington, which we publish to-day, is well worthy a deliberate perusal by our readers of all classes and parties. We would, however, especially commend this correspondence to the attention of our Custom House democracy, who were bold enough to venture the endorsement of the administration, at Syracuse, for the masterly manner in which it has sustained American rights and interests in foreign countries.

Gen. Cazneau, our late Ambassador to the republic of Dominica, was sent there, as we understand, for the express purpose of making a treaty for the establishment of more intimate and commercial relations between the two countries than those already in existence. He undertook, accordingly, on his arrival, the fulfillment of the task assigned him—he framed a treaty, and had secured the consent of the Dominican government thereto—in short, the treaty had become substantially a compact between the contracting parties, when Schomburgk, the English Consul, getting wind of it, proceeded at once with his ally, the French Consul, Darass, to quash the whole business, and to send Gen. Cazneau back to Washington with a flea in his ear. The correspondence of these allied Consuls in the very outset, confirms all that has been alleged of the wide scope of Lord Clarendon's "balance of power" in both hemispheres. The proof is here that this French and English alliance involves particularly a policy of active hostility to the North American policy of the United States, which is the Monroe policy of non-interference on the part of the European Powers in the domestic affairs of the independent nations of this continent.

Mr. President Pierce, in his inaugural message, gave the world very distinctly to understand that thenceforth the Monroe doctrine was to be the living law of American diplomacy. The American people hailed the declaration with pleasure as the announcement of a new epoch in the progress of American opinions, institutions and commercial reciprocity, from Cuba at least as far down as the Isthmus of Panama. But, alas, though Mr. Pierce has fallen short of all his fine promises, in none of them have he been more egregiously humbugged than in his high sounding reproduction of this Monroe doctrine. His Central American diplomacy dispelled the illusion of the inaugural before the lapse of a year. It prepared us for almost any degree of submission to British pretensions, though we confess that these St. Domingo revelations do somewhat exceed in passive resignation our extreme estimates of Mr. Pierce's amiability.

What is the result of Gen. Cazneau's mission to Dominica? He was authorized to make a new and enlarged treaty of amity and commerce with the republic. He framed such a treaty; it was accepted by the other side; but, being confronted by the threats of England and France, the poor Dominicans were compelled to retract it. The worst of it is, that on being informed of the proceedings of his ambassador, our Secretary of State becomes alarmed at his presumption, and without delay undertakes the delightful task of appeasing the rising wrath of the allied Powers. Thus, at liberty to dictate their own terms, the English Consul Schomburgk, and the French Consul Darass, put their heads together, and lay down the fundamental law of the Dominican republic. Their requisitions make her, to all practical intents and purposes, a dependency of the allied Powers; and the cream of the matter lies in those stipulations extorted from the Dominicans, that in all their diplomatic engagements hereafter there shall be no distinction of caste or color conceded to any foreign Power, and no admission of any colonizing adventurers from other countries, armed or unarmed.

It is manifest that these exactions can refer to no other country than the United States, and to nothing else than our Southern institution of slavery. It was the policy of Mr. Cal-

houn, when Secretary of State under President Tyler, to strengthen as far as possible the Dominican republic against the black empire of Solonque, at the other end of the island of Hayti, under the belief that the destiny of slavery in our Southern States was largely involved in the ultimate issue between slavery and emancipation in the West India islands. He believed that those islands must ultimately become a confederation of free black establishments; or that, where emancipation and African independence had been tried, they must revert back to the old institution of African slavery. He understood the abolition designs of England, and foresaw that with emancipation once established throughout the other West Indies, Cuba would soon follow in the same channel. From this point it was easy to foresee that a more active and direct warfare against slavery in our Southern States would be the next proceeding, all with the great object in view of breaking up this formidable American Union and its fast approaching naval and commercial supremacy. Hence the object of Mr. Calhoun was to make of Dominica a nucleus against the abolition West India policy of England. The official letters in these columns show how bravely this policy was attempted, and how pitifully it has fallen through under the auspices of Messrs. Pierce and Marcy.

We should not be surprised, with these discoveries before us, if we were next to be officially informed of the formal consent of the administration to the immediate Africanization of Cuba, notwithstanding the terrible threats of war, havoc and desolation which the cabinet organ at Washington has heretofore so repeatedly uttered as warnings to England and France. Read this Dominican correspondence. This closes another chapter of Pierce's interpretation of the Monroe doctrine.

The insult to our Consul at Matanzas—Concha and Marcy.

The return of Mr. Consul Worrell from Matanzas—having demanded his passports because of some disagreement with the Captain-General Concha—brings up again the exciting questions of Consular jurisdiction and the rights of our citizens in Cuba. We have not received from any well informed source the particulars of the quarrel between the two official gentlemen, and we see that the Havana correspondents of the press generally are disposed to cast slurs upon the conduct of the Consul. With all due deference to the judgments of these gentlemen—which deference would have been much greater had they told us more of the particulars and less of their own opinions in the matter—we are disposed to believe that the Consul has acted under a sense of duty towards his own country and the rights of its citizens, until we have some evidence to the contrary. In this view of the case we unhesitatingly conclude that Consul Worrell is entitled to far more support from the government than he is at all likely to receive from the Marcy and Pierce administration that now mismanages affairs at Washington.

The question is not a new one, it being whether the American Consul or the Probate tribunal of Cuba shall administer upon the personal effects of an American citizen dying in that island, and has been repeatedly urged upon the government for settlement. We have no space to-day to examine the question as laid down in the treaties on international law or existing treaties. In support of the view taken by Dr. Worrell, we will cite the fact that Nathaniel Cross, Esq., while acting Consul for the United States at the same place, remained in prison there several months because he refused to give up the point to the Spanish authorities, while the administration was too busy with other matters to attend to an imprisoned Consular agent. We believe also that General Campbell, for several years Consul at Havana, and now in the same office in London, repeatedly and urgently requested the government to instruct him on this point, as one of great importance. But our government seems to have been too busy catching filibusters during the late whig and present administration, to take up the question, and so it has remained in abeyance.

We are informed that the Consul has gone to Washington to see the Premier, confident that he will be sustained by the author of the Kosza letter—the principles laid down in which have been his gospel in the proceedings relating to this matter. We fear he will find nothing but disappointment—that with the Secretary of State preaching is one thing and practice quite another, with which he has nothing to do. Will Marcy dare to open the record of our consular intercourse with Cuba, even for a few years back only? We do not believe he will, and therefore we will cite for his view and that of the public a few of the cases it presents.

Mr. Cross, acting Consul at Matanzas, recognized by our own and the Spanish government, was arrested and thrown into prison for several months, for putting the consular seals upon the effects of an American woman who died there.

Mr. Sewall, appointed Consul at St. Jago de Cuba, was refused the archives, seal and flag of the consulate by a British subject, with whom they were deposited, and the Spanish Governor sustained him in the refusal. After some months of vain effort, Mr. S. retired from the conflict, and a new Consul was appointed. Although he carried a positive order from the Secretary of State to take the archives, seal and flag by force if necessary, still they were not delivered, the Spanish authorities at St. Jago refusing to compel the delivery.

Mr. West, Consular agent at Sagua la Grande, was arrested on a frivolous charge, and subjected to great expense and long imprisonment, the chief motive for which can only be found in the fact that he was the American Consular agent.

Mr. Thompson, Consular agent at the same place, was arrested, tied upon a horse, and carried with great indignity prisoner to Havana, because he would not take down from the wall of an inner room, in fifteen minutes, the arms of the United States—they having hung there for two years.

We need not cite numerous smaller insults to our Consuls in Cuba. The principal culprits are enough to vindicate the law. We ask what Marcy do? It may be that he cannot understand the reason of Gen. Worrell's violent course in relation to Dr. Worrell, after he, Marcy, has done Concha such good and dirty service during the past winter. We think we can inform him. About the time of the fifty, Concha was called upon to hand over \$50,000 for the Black Warrior affair. This reparation was calculated to give the American government some little prestige in revolu-

tionary Cuba if not immediately counteracted. So Gen. Concha sends the \$50,000 and an insulted American Consul to New York in the same steamer. Reparation is made, and the dignity of the Spanish Hidalgo sustained. Concha relies upon his friend Marcy. What will Marcy do? We shall see.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES AND THE PROPHET BRIGHAM YOUNG—WHAT A CONTRAST!—We publish to-day the late speech of Archbishop Hughes to the Benevolent Irish Society of Newfoundland, on the occasion of a complimentary dinner to "his Grace" and the other prelates of the Catholic church; and we also lay before our readers, in these columns, certain extracts from the latest ecclesiastical-political speeches of the Mormon prophet, Brigham Young, at Great Salt Lake. What a contrast! Could anything be imagined more at variance than these speeches of these two conspicuous men! Mark how they run.

The speech of the Archbishop is full of peace and good will. He is pleased with almost everything. He can find no ground of reproach against President Pierce or the democratic party. Could the benevolence of even an archbishop go further than this? Nothing of reproach, all right—Mormonism, Greytown, hard shells, soft shells, short boys and all. It will be great news, however, to the divided democracy to hear from the Archbishop that Mr. Pierce is worthy of the office he fills. They are divided upon that subject; but now they will certainly unite, unless it should be concluded that the Archbishop felt bound to endorse Mr. Pierce, being in a foreign country. He could hardly do less under the circumstances. This speech at Newfoundland, in fact, should not be considered as a democratic speech for home consumption. It was not intended to rally the Catholic vote in the United States to the support of Mr. Pierce at the Cincinnati Democratic National Convention. Who could think so? Nor was it intended to bring the Catholics of New York to the support of the soft shell ticket in our November election. Nothing of the sort.

The Archbishop was in a kindly humor at Newfoundland, the result no doubt of a good dinner, including fresh codfish, genial spirits, a cordial welcome, and general good feeling. How else could he have treated the Know Nothings so leniently? What a fine opportunity he had for tearing them to pieces; but mark how affectionately he deals with them. The Catholics will not leave the society of their American Know Nothing friends; but if the latter wish to separate, they can go. Is not this about as far as Christian charity could be exercised in the premises? We should like to know.

Now mark the contrast between this affectionate peace-promoting speech and the latest pronouncements of the false prophet, Brigham Young. Take the following extract for a sample. He is speaking, of course, of Joe Smith, the Mormons and their saintly institution of polygamy:—

Up to this time we have carried the world on our backs. Joseph did it in his day, besides carrying this whole people, and now all this is upon my back, with my family to provide for at the same time, and we will carry it all and bear off the Kingdom of God. And you may pile on State after State, Kingdom after Kingdom, and all hell on top, and we will roll on the Kingdom of our God, gather up the seed of Abraham, build the cities and temples of Zion, and establish the Kingdom of God to bear rule over all the earth, and let the oppressed of all nations go free. I have never yet talked so rough in these mountains as I did in the United States when they killed Joseph. I there said boldly and aloud, "If ever a man should lay his hands on me and say, 'on account of my religion,' you are my prisoner," the Lord Almighty helping me, I would send that man to hell across lots. I feel so now. Let mobbers keep their hands off me, or I will send them where they belong; I am always prepared for such an emergency.

This conveys the idea that the Prophet carries a revolver, and from some other extracts in another part of this paper, there is some danger that he may be called to use it ere long in defence of his monopoly of ninety-six wives and two hundred children.

Briefly, while the whole tone of the Archbishop's speech is that of Christian charity and peace, the whole spirit of the Mormon Prophet's is war to the knife. And yet if the Archbishop is right, the prophet of Mormonism cannot be far wrong, for he is Governor of Utah, under the authority of Mr. Pierce; and the Archbishop tells us "there is no ground of reproach against" his administration. In this sweeping approval of Mr. Pierce, the prophet is endorsed by the Archbishop, and thus we leave all three together.

MEXICAN COMPLICATIONS.—We give space to-day to much interesting and important matter which we have compiled from our last files of Mexican journals. We have already announced the fact that Gen. Martin Carrera, who was appointed President *ad interim*, after the flight of Santa Anna, had abdicated the Presidency on the 12th of September, having held power for hardly a month. The causes which induced him to resign are set out in his official proclamation to the people, a translation of which we publish to-day. In it he modestly and manfully avows the consciousness of incapacity to cope with the situation, disclaims all personal ambition, asserts that his aim and object was to restore peace and prosperity to the country, and throws the blame of his failure on the chiefs of the revolution, who repudiated the authority under which he acted. Disheartened and sorrowful, he resolved not to hold a place in which he had not the confidence of the people, and therefore resigned, placing the military government of the capital and district in the hands of Gen. de la Vega.

This officer and the chiefs of the garrison in the capital had proclaimed their adhesion to the political revolutionary platform, known as the plan of Ayutla. Alvarez, Comonfort, Vidauri and the other revolutionary officers of distinction were daily expected in the capital, and until after their re-union the republic would be absolutely without an organized civil government.

In the meantime, however, Vidauri in Monterey, and Comonfort in Guadalupe, had issued new tariffs. That of the former was a modification of that already existing, but its precise terms are as yet unknown to us. That of the latter was the Ceballos tariff, with some modifications, which we have reported. For instance, according to this decree, on all goods imported into any of the Pacific ports there is an abatement of duty to the extent of twelve per cent; the duty on the internal transportation of specie is abolished, and the export duties are fixed at—silver coin, three per cent; silver bullion, eight per cent; gold coin, one per cent, and gold bullion five per cent. For the instruction of our mercantile classes, we publish a literal translation of this decree of Comonfort's, and also the original tariff of Ceballos. The news which we give under the head of Mexico will be found highly instructive to all interested in the condition of that riven and desolated republic.

THE GRAIN CROPS AND THE EUROPEAN DEMAND.—The extraordinary movements in produce on Saturday, embracing sales to the extent of nearly half a million of dollars, is calculated to provoke the minutest inquiry into the causes which are operating upon buyers. A few days ago were published from the London Times and the Paris Monitor positive declarations of a considerable deficiency in the grain crops in both England and France—in the latter country to the extent of seventeen millions of bushels. We were further advised that considerable orders had been sent to this country to supply the demand in France; and we are now informed of an alarming deficiency in portions of Germany. Our Berlin correspondent says that orders from that country had also been sent to the United States, and that the government had determined to supply the army from our productions. See our market report in another column.

It is now certain that there is a very marked failure of the crops of France and portions of Germany, and to some extent in England; and that there is a large surplus in the United States. The first effect of deficiency in Europe is already visible in the movement of speculators who have extensively accumulated the stocks on hand, which they hold for higher rates. It is quite probable this fact may account for the large orders sent to this country and the extraordinary activity of our grain markets at the present time.

Granting our surplus to be fifty millions of bushels—the amount we long since estimated—it seems now probable, since the Danubian productions are wholly locked out from the army of the East and from the demands of the west of Europe, that all of it will be required to meet the deficiencies in the three countries referred to. It should be borne in mind by American producers that an alarm in the old countries upon the question of food may be stimulated to some extent by interested operators; and in this view it is quite likely that prices may range as high at the present moment as at any future time. Those who have operated in advance, who have large stocks on hand, are apt, standing behind their own immense accumulations, to under-estimate the stocks of others. To some extent this is the case in our own country, where means of acquiring information on all subjects is limitless. In Europe the public mind is still more liable to be misdirected. It is, therefore, not unlikely that the present moment is the very best time we shall have to get rid of our surplus at good paying rates.

The movement of grains upon the exchange market must be favorable. There is one thing to be thought of in this connection, and that is the effect of the war upon the manufactures and commerce of Europe, and upon the consumption by its people of our cottons and grains. It is quite impossible that there can be anything like ordinary activity in the great branches of industry in England or France. If no other cause can be found, the immense derangement of the money market, the diversion at short periods of the disposable resources of individuals in what is thought to be safe and profitable stock investments, to carry on the operations of the war, will, of itself, raise the rates of commercial interest, and restrict and cramp the movements of trade and manufacturing industry.

In Europe, far more than this country, all the branches of labor are linked together, and share, to a great extent, the same fate. If the great cotton works of England are seriously affected, it will be because grain is high—because the rates of interest have advanced—because commerce is paralyzed—and as we are the chief producers of the raw material, it is quite likely that we shall witness a limited demand for that kind of production. This fact should be considered, in connection with the activity of the grain trade, in estimating the probable effect of the general markets upon our foreign exchanges.

Again, in reference to the shipment of specie, it should not be forgotten that the great money establishments of England and on the Continent, in consequence of the war, are liable to be driven to extreme measures to sustain themselves; and at such seasons we may look to the overthrow of all ordinary laws of exchange, in obedience to the force that shall be used to withdraw from us a portion of our precious metals.

ABATEMENT OF THE PESTILENCE IN NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.—We have received the deeply gratifying intelligence—for which we refer to another column—that the pestilence which has so fearfully ravaged the two seaport towns of Norfolk and Portsmouth, has at length exhibited unmistakable signs of abatement. History has few or no parallels to the mortality which has been witnessed during the raging of the fever in these stricken cities. It will remain recorded as one of the most terrible instances of the effects of the plague. But we desire not to enlarge on the subject, it being a much more pleasant duty to inform our readers that at length the desolator has begun to desist from his death-garnering.

We published in Sunday's HERALD a full report of the proceedings of a meeting held on the previous evening, in the Metropolitan theatre, to devise measures for the relief of the orphans made so by the pestilence. Though the rain, which fell incessantly all day, materially interfered with the success of the meeting, still its movement, which was there initiated, will, we have no doubt, go on and become an eminently successful one. The noble charities of our city cannot be evoked in any holier cause. The Fyne and Harrison troupe also devoted the proceeds of their performance, at Niblo's, on the same evening, to the aid of the yellow fever sufferers. As one of the speakers at the Metropolitan theatre well remarked, these manifestations of sympathy are stronger bonds of union between the North and South than any mere conventional or political ties. The North has acted generously towards these Southern cities in their hour of affliction. The contributions which poured in from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and the cities and towns in this section, cannot have fallen in the aggregate short of a quarter million of dollars. And the South will not, in its chivalrous nature, forget this Northern manifestation of sympathy.

CANADIAN REJOICINGS AT THE FALL OF SEBASTOPOL.—We transfer to our columns to-day a report of the illuminations, *feux de joie*, ringing of bells, firing of big guns, chanting of Te Deums, and other outward manifestations of rejoicing which the good citizens of Montreal have been recently indulging in, in honor of the victory of the Malakoff. A perusal of the

doings on that occasion will prove highly entertaining.

The following paragraph we clip from one of the Montreal papers:—

At New York, we learn that upon the reception of the news, the flags at the Metropolitan Hotel and Astor House were hoisted at half-mast as a token of grief. A Canadian resident there declares that, though desirous of illuminating his house, he did not dare to do so, lest he should have his windows smashed.

The gentleman who supplied the above piece of news was, perhaps, in too excited a condition to make inquiry as to the matter, or else he would not have rushed into making such a statement. The flags at the Metropolitan Hotel and Astor House were on the way in question certainly displayed at half-mast. But that signal had no reference to the fall of Sebastopol, but rather to the death of a respected old citizen and hotel-keeper, who was born to his grave that day. This was the late Mr. Preston Hodges, whom Messrs. Leland of the Metropolitan succeeded in the proprietorship of the Clinton House, and to whom Messrs. Coleman and Stetson of the Astor had been near neighbors. As to the declaration of the Canadian resident, that he was afraid to illuminate his house, we have no doubt that he may have had the apprehension he speaks of. But if so, its only foundation was in his excessive timidity. He might have illuminated his house from cellar to attic, and the crowd who would gather to see it would feel perfectly indifferent whether he was rejoicing at the fall of Sebastopol or the fall of Gibraltar. If this apprehensive gentleman will create bugbears to frighten children with, he should not make such a fool of himself as to put them in print. We recommend him shower baths.

SOMETHING NEW UNDER THE SUN.—The ladies' riding matches which have lately taken place at several State and country fairs are really refreshing novelties. No less than thirty-eight of these exhibitions of female equestrianism have been made at